

This is the profligate season of fruit jams in California and log jams in Wisconsin.

The Globe Silver Belt publishes serious charges against Major Anson Mills, commander at Fort Thomas. They will probably demand an investigation.

Let it go on record that for once the great chronic objector, W. S. Holman, failed to interpose an emphatic No. It was when the convention renominated him for Congress.

It was the incrimination of means for Dan Lamont to take advantage of Manning's illness and pay for President Cleveland's marriage license with an eighty-cent billiard check.

The Chicago Board of Trade recently expelled L. W. Pitcher, and the latter now owes for \$500,000 damages. He will either come out a rich man or the Pitcher will be broken at that fountain.

Ben Butler has a residence in two Congressional districts in Massachusetts and has Congressional aspirations. But no man can look him squarely in the face and determine to a certainty which district his ambitious eye is on.

We respectfully suggest that the great American Congress let go its Gracioso hold on bull-butter long enough to settle their wine bill. Gentlemen, the bill has been properly presented to you, and why don't you square the account and get a receipt in full?

A correspondent who asks for information of the present whereabouts of General and his land, is firmly but respectfully referred to the map of Arizona. We have hunted it all over but failed to find the old scoundrel. Perhaps the correspondent may have better success.

THERE are some four thousand troops in the department of Arizona, which includes New Mexico, Fort Lewis, Colorado, and Fort Bliss, Texas. The extent of this Territory may be better imagined from the fact that with this large force there is but one soldier to every sixty square miles. Within this area there are from forty thousand to fifty thousand Indians of all kinds and tribes—more than ten to each soldier. They are all peaceable Indians excepting those actually engaged in the present hostilities, but a large portion of the military force is necessarily employed in guarding their reservations and in garrisoning the forts and military posts. The White Mountain reservation contains fifteen hundred bucks, now quiet and docile, but nevertheless guarded pretty strongly. It can be readily seen how serious a matter would be a cooperative outbreak of the Indians, which, happily, is almost beyond a shadow of probability.

The following are the full particulars concerning the rejection of Judge Shields by the senate, as telegraphed from Washington to the Chicago Inter-Ocean:

Another rejected nomination is that of James C. Shields, to be Chief Justice of Arizona, and this is the second of the selections of Don M. Dickinson for Indiana. As he is already Chief Justice of Michigan, and is a great favorite with Mr. Montgomery, the Commissioner of Patents, who has been brought about by Mormon influence, and the rejection of Shields is intended to be a rebuke to the President for permitting Howard to be punished for his activity against Mormonism. But there were other reasons still for the rejection. Charges, signed by nearly all the bar of Arizona, investigated by the committee, submitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee by Mr. Harford, formerly of Virginia, a Democrat, and a member of ex-Senator Peter Hendricks, of that State, alleging incompetency. They asserted that while Shields was a young man of good character, whose only law was so limited as to make him in no way qualified to preside over a court before which so many important cases were tried. The associate judges were men of greater ability and legal acquirements, and it was a humiliation to them to be compelled to sit on a bench with a man so inferior to them in every respect. There was no objection to the rejection of Shields by the Democrats of the committee, and the report against him was submitted by Senator Pugh.

There seems to be a spontaneous public sentiment favoring the re-nomination of Hon. C. C. Bean as Delegate to Congress. The fact that his popularity and qualifications for the office are out of the usual democratic majority in the Territory and replaced it by a large republican majority, is certainly a good argument in his favor. As a delegate he has worked hard to promote the interests of Arizona and although very little has been accomplished, it must be remembered that the present Congress has turned the looks upon nearly all manner of legislation, and nothing but compromise measures stand any chance of becoming laws. Even Democrats of the strongest and ablest, as Mr. J. P. Morgan, Indiana legislator, who have visited Washington and witnessed his labors, give to Col. Bean the credit of being a faithful and zealous worker for the good of his constituents, and a man of great personal popularity among his fellow congressmen and the departments of government. His bill to pension persons disabled by hostile Indians and the dependent families of those murdered by the raiding bands of the government, is in itself enough to bring to his support every resident of Apache land. He is pushing this measure to the utmost and this session of Congress, or the next one, will pass the bill. It is a wise measure, in just one, and every resident of Arizona sincerely hopes that Col. Bean may succeed in securing its passage. He has now acquired sufficient knowledge of congressional affairs to perform such effective work as may be within the bonds of possibility, and in this respect his usefulness will be greater than any who has all these things yet to learn. So far as we know, Col. Bean has not even intimated that a re-nomination will be acceptable to him, but there can be no doubt that he will yield to the solicitation of his friends and accept their suffrages a second time. The popular sentiment favors his re-election and there will be but feeble opposition made to his re-nomination.

At a meeting of quite a number of the progressive citizens of Tucson, held at the City Hall last evening, a definite proposition was made by a responsible company to erect reduction works in this city, providing certain concessions are made. Their proposition had been under consideration by a committee previously selected, whose report modified the original offer somewhat, and was adopted by the meeting as the sense of that body. The question is one of great importance to this city, and it should be carefully considered before any binding obligation is fastened upon our city or county. We can all see and appreciate the necessity of reduction works, and we do not apprehend that our people will be averse to extending reasonable inducements to secure industries of every kind, but ordinary prudence and good business judgment would require some guaranty that the affairs of the subsidized enterprise will be carried on somewhat different from the historical but pertinent expression of taxing the same owner "all the traffic will bear." The special exemption of the property of the reduction company from taxation for the period of ten years is a very liberal concession, for our taxes are quite a heavy burden at the present time; but this exemption would far more than repay itself in the increased value of all other properties and the creation of other taxable property, especially in the way of productive mines. The donation of the lands is not a matter of much moment unless the company be privileged to select very valuable properties and expensive water rights. Good and cheap sites can be had for a very moderate sum, in locations accessible by a spur of the railroad through a cheap right of way. The third proposition, to pay a royalty of one dollar per ton of ore worked, to the limit of fifty thousand dollars, is probably the most serious method of subsidizing the plant if a donation is to be made at all, for it insures the treatment of a large amount of ore to earn that sum and affords a safeguard to the proper expenditure of the amount donated. Altogether the people are asked a great deal in the way of concession to the company, and the question to be determined now is, will it pay to make them? Let us see: As it now is, a small fraction of the ore mined near the city, is sent away for reduction, at a heavy cost. The best grade is sent away, leaving the bulk remaining on the dumps of a grade too low to ship. The mining interests lag for want of reduction facilities, very much like the farming interests of the river are stagnated through a lack of transportation facilities to a good market. Mining is our chief source of wealth and prosperity and is encouraged in every possible manner, even by the most favorable legislation. We have great hopes that something in the future will bring a good deal of prosperity to our doors, but we have not yet realized that we must ourselves tempt timid capital to assist us and to actually buy the magnet with which to draw others to us.

Accepting as a fact the proposition of the Hawkeye Reduction Company to this city, to reduce ore at a reasonable cost, to treat the mine with that degree of fairness and honesty that he will add to the capacity of their work and also to draw to their side a diversity of industries capable of being supported by our resources, it presents a picture of vivid activity, and as a corollary, general prosperity. We want manufacturing of every kind, and as "nothing succeeds like success," it is in the nature of self-protection that our people should make the first effort in this direction a phenomenal success, even though others should make dollars while we are making dimes, for dimes are far better than nothing.

It is a question of policy with our people. The investment may be a good one or a bad one; time alone can determine that. If we venture nothing we can hope to gain nothing, and we feel certain that the healthfulness of our incomparable climate cannot in itself induce people to come here to settle, as fine as it is. We hope our citizens will take steps to secure some kind of reduction works, even though they deem the present proposition too exacting or too burdensome.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has, with a single exception, utterly disregarded the plank in the platform upon which he was elected, in the appointment of federal officials in this territory, and it would be a graceful thing in him to recognize the justice of that demand by making all future appointments from among the residents of the territory. It is reasonable to believe that people who reside in Arizona have the best interests of the territory at heart and will support their official conduct that the general public will be benefited. Our own residents know the wants of the territory and understand its resources and possibilities; they know the people and can therefore better guard against evil-disposed schemes, and above all, the people feel that the appointment of a man from outside the territory to the position of Chief of the Territory, is a humiliation to them, and they feel that the selection of the person who constitute the medium through which they reach and communicate with the chief governing power of the nation, the plan precludes the possibility of fostering political systems upon our people merely as a means of getting rid of a persistent bore, and it gives an assurance to the people that their own interests are to be considered as paramount to the mere bestowal of political favors. We hope Mr. Cleveland, and his successors in office so long as a territorial form of government excludes any portion of the United States from a full enjoyment of citizenship, will recognize the justice of this modest request and make all territorial appointments from among the bona fide residents thereof. Like poor, unhappy Ireland, we want home rule.

THERE has been but little interest taken in the election for school trustees, which occurs next Saturday, notwithstanding the important nature of the occasion, and the selection of candidates for the positions to be filled is left almost entirely to the spontaneous action of the voters. The marked apathy of the people upon this issue inspired one or two of our enterprising citizens to quietly canvass the city yesterday and to-day, to determine what the public sentiment might be and to awaken some interest in the public schools. They took the names suggested by each person for trustees, and personally called upon each one designated for that office, nearly all of whom peremptorily declined to run. Upon comparing notes this morning it was found that the popular choice had narrowed down to the following named gentlemen, who have reluctantly consented to become candidates: Dr. F. H. Goodwin, Mr. L. M. Prince and Mr. A. V. Grossett. They are all good, active and honorable men, of character and ability, and we have not the slightest doubt but that they will impartially discharge their arduous duties and responsibilities to the satisfaction of the public, if elected.

It is the opinion of General Miles that the present present of the dying hostilities will result in their capture or destruction. At least that is his prediction, and the troops will be pushed after the fugitives as fast as it is possible for them to move, and to keep them going it is not possible to overtake them and force an engagement, until they are worn out, it is a well known characteristic of the Apache Indian that a three days chase tires them out and they must rest. They can make a long journey in that time, but they must then lose all this advantage in reconnoitering. To follow them closely and so harass them that they are not able to make a camp for a single day of undisturbed rest would very soon wear them out, and they would form an easy prey to our forces. It is hoped that the realization will equal the bright anticipation.

THE San Francisco druggist has got in his fine work more and more and the post mortem will determine just what the stuff was he peddled off for medicine. Indeed, if it were not for these comforting post mortems one might sometimes be ushered into the presence of his maker unannounced and without a letter of apology from the fellow who played the mean trick upon him. Why, a careless druggist is sometimes worse than two doctors.

THE French princes have been expelled from the land of their nativity. The great mistake of their lives was in being born noblemen instead of plebeians. This led to a warning to never to repeat the error, and an example to coming generations to be sure to begin right and then grow ahead.

JUDGE B. H. HERBERT, of this city, disclaims the honor of having brought disaster to the Lord Chief Justice of Arizona, by securing his rejection in the senate. The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean probably got things somewhat mixed, but his errors do not change the result.

COLONEL BEN has been honored by a knighthood in the order of the Red Dragon by the Emperor of China. Must the familiar dragon fly be succeeded and superseded by the dreadful dragon bee?

It is noticeable that all the anarchists possess fine old Anglo-Saxon patronymics. For instance those Milwaukee bomb slingers are named Protzman, Lampel and Dampf.

It is hoped that congress will adjourn by July 31 in order that the rejoicing on the Fourth may possess a realistic sincerity.

MISS CLEVELAND'S new novel is not called "The Long Row," but "The Long Run." Its sequel will tell when the villain overtook her.

OUR morning contemporary very frankly admits that it has a job on hand which means the fleeing of the taxpayers.

OUR English cousins might with profit paraphrase the maxim to read "eat the home rule and spoil the child."

CHICAGO is suffering for a military post. It is a desolate city without the presence of a drum major.

AND now De Lesseps asks that France let the Panama canal a loan.

THE BIRMINGHAM, June 21.—The senate committee on public lands this morning discussed and amended Senator Mitchell's proposed amendment to the bill to amend the pre-emption and timber culture laws. It now provides that nothing shall be construed as depriving holders of military bounty land warrants or of any other right at any time heretofore issued under or in pursuance of provisions of any laws of the United States of their rights to locate such warrants or scrip on public lands of the United States in the same manner as they demand a former republican policy. In this form the committee will accept the amendment.

THE bill to amend the pre-emption and timber culture laws was then taken up and its consideration proceeded with. Blair submitted an amendment providing that as to desert lands not more than 320 acres should be held in a single ownership.

MADRID, June 21.—The government is contemplating the immediate construction of a number of small and powerful ironclad gunboats for the navy. The demand is regarded as a step to ward complete separation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—The thirty pattern makers of the Union Iron works who refused to leave the works when the other employees were ordered out Saturday, came to the same determination to-day as the iron workers and walked out.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The senate has ratified the treaty with Japan and Mexico, which was signed at Mexico City, June 11, 1885.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The cases of the six anarchists, Spies, Fickler, Liege, Engel, Fischer and Neefe, for the murder of Officer Dugan on the night of the Haymarket massacre, were called in the criminal court before Judge Gray this morning. The defense made a motion for a separate trial for each of the six prisoners on the ground that the evidence against any one of the defendants might be taken as criminalizing all the rest, and that the jury would be prejudiced by the evidence against any one of the defendants.

BOSTON, June 21.—The New England Institute for building on Huntington avenue, recently purchased by the Metropolitan Hotel Railway Co., valued at \$250,000, has been entirely destroyed by fire and four workmen killed. The building is supposed to be fully insured.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A call for \$100,000 of three per cent bonds will be issued this afternoon.

LONDON, June 21.—Parliament will be prorogued Tuesday. The dissolution will take place Saturday. The Times publishes what it says is a copy of a private report or circular issued by the president of the supreme council to the different "centres" of the Irish republican brotherhood throughout the country, in which he exhorts them to complete the step he wishes to take. The Times says the document is marked "to be destroyed when read."

BOSTON, June 21.—Gladstone addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-day. In the course of his speech he said it was his duty to be compelled to refer to Ireland, and he said that the government could not afford to neglect the question and proceed to other business of the empire. He said, however, that he would not allow the question to go on in its destination. If they continued in office the cabinet would carry out the policy of the government, and he said that he would not allow the question to go on in its destination. If they continued in office the cabinet would carry out the policy of the government, and he said that he would not allow the question to go on in its destination.

NEW YORK, June 21.—John W. Mackay, ex-governor of Nevada, who has been appointed vice president for the far east, of the American Exhibition to be opened in London, 1887.

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TELEGRAPH

VIRGINIA, Nov. June 22.—The Virginia and Gold Hill Water company's new mill on the Gold Hill river, the cutting capacity of the mill was 50,000 feet per day. The loss is not yet ascertained, but it is thought that it will not exceed \$20,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from sparks from the engine.

NEW YORK, June 22.—The suspension of the firm of Swift & Co., importers of sugar in this city, and at Fernambuco, is one of the most important business failures that has taken place in a long time. The liabilities are about \$1,000,000. The firm has been in operation for many years, and has been successful in its business. The suspension is caused by a combination of factors, including a decline in the sugar market and a loss of confidence in the firm's management.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—One thousand photographers from all parts of the country are expected to attend the seventh annual convention which will hold its first session to-day.

PARIS, June 22.—The senate, it is believed, will vote the expulsion bill by a majority of ten.

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Count de Paris, who has resigned in protest against the expulsion of the expelled princes, has been ordered to leave the country.

NEW YORK, June 23.—A check for the full amount of the expenses of the Paris Exposition, which was paid by the French government, has been received by the American government.

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